

A SINGULAR NATURAL PHENOMENON, In Western Carolina.

ASHEVILLE, (N. C.) Oct. 14, 1848. Gentlemen: As you have recently been publishing a series of letters in relation to that portion of the Alleghany range which is situated in North Carolina, you may, perhaps, find matter of interest in the subject of this communication. My purpose in making it is not only to present to the consideration of those learned or curious in geology, facts singular and interesting in themselves, but also, by means of your widely disseminated paper, to stimulate an inquiry as to whether similar phenomena have been observed in any other parts of the Alleghany range.

considerably from the perpendicular, showing that they had attained some size before the change of level took place on the surface where they grow. The sides of the mountain, generally, are covered by a good vegetable mould, not particularly rocky, and sustaining trees of large size. But along the belt of conglutination the rocks are much more abundant, and there are only young trees growing, and the elasticity of which enabled them to stand during the shocks. With reference to the mineral structure of the locality, it may be remarked that that entire section seems to constitute a hypogene formation. It consists of granites, gneiss, sometimes porphyritic, hornblende rock, micaceous schists, clay slate, and various other metamorphic strata. The nearest aqueous rocks that I know of are the conglomerate sand-stones and sedimentary limestone; in the vicinity of the Warm Springs, fifteen miles distant in a direct line. If any volcanic rock has been found in hundreds of miles I am not aware of it. The mountain itself bears the most indubitable marks of plutonic origin. It consists mainly of a grayish white granite, in which the felspar greatly predominates, but it is sometimes rendered dark by an excess of mica in minute black scales. This latter mineral I saw also there in small rather irregular crystals. Some portions of the rock contained, however, its three ingredients, in nearly equal proportions; the quartz, in color, frequently approaching ash gray. In several places I observed that the granite was cut vertically by veins of gray translucent quartz, of from one to six inches in thickness. There were also lying in places on the ground lumps of common opaque white quartz, intersected by narrow veins not exceeding half an inch in thickness, of specular iron, of the highest degree of brilliancy and hardness that that mineral is capable of possessing. It may be remarked that there are, in different directions within two miles of the locality, two considerably deposits of magnetic iron ore. The only rock which I observed there possessing any appearance of stratification seems to consist of mica, hornblende, and a little felspar, in a state of intimate mixture. Having but a few hours to remain there, I do not pretend that there are not many other minerals at the locality; but I have no doubt but that the predominating character of the formation is such as I have endeavored to describe it, and I have been thus minute in order that others may be able to judge more accurately in relation to the cause of the disturbances. While I was observing the locality, my attention was directed to an elderly man who was gliding with a healthy step through the forest, carrying on his left shoulder a rifle, and in his right hand a small hoe, such as the diggers of ginseng use. His glances, alternating between the distant ridges and the plants about his feet, showed that while looking for deer he was not unmindful of the wants of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. On my questioning him in relation to the appearances, he said that he had observed them often after the different shocks; that the appearances were changed each time at the surface; that I ought to see it just after a shock, before the rain and leaves had filled the cracks, adding that it did "not show at all now." He expressed a decided opinion that the convulsions were produced by silver under the surface. On my remarking that though I knew that metal in the hands of men was an effective agent in elevating rocks and excavating the earth, yet I had not supposed it could exert such an influence when deeply buried under ground, he stated in support of his opinion that one of his neighbors had on the north side of the mountain found a spring hot enough to boil an egg. He also added that some three years since he had seen on the mountain, two miles to the north of this, but in the direction seemingly of the line of force, a blazing fire for several hours, rising up sometimes as high as the tops of the trees and going out suddenly for a moment at a time at frequent intervals. He declared that at the distance of a mile from where he was the brightness was sufficient to enable him to see small objects. Several other persons in the vicinity I found subsequently professed to have seen the same light from different points of view, and described it in a similar manner. As no one of them seems to have thought enough of the matter to induce him to attempt to approach the place, though some persons represented that they had subsequently found a great quantity of "cinder" at the point, the statement of fact is not perhaps entitled to more weight than the hypothesis it was intended to support. It is probable, however, that some difficulty will attend any explanation that can be offered in relation to phenomena at this place. We know that the elevation of the surface of the earth is at many places undergoing a change, so gradual as not to be observed at any one time. Some of the north-western parts of Europe, for example, are experiencing a slow upheaval equal to five or six feet in a century, while on the coast of Greenland the subsidence, or depression, is such, that even the ignorant inhabitants have learned that it is not prudent for them to build their huts near the edge of the water. Similar changes are observed in various other places, but they obviously bear no analogy to the facts under consideration. Again, it is well known that earthquakes from time to time agitate violently portions of the earth's surface of greater or less extent; that while one single shock has permanently raised two or three feet the coast of Chili for several hundred miles, others have elevated or depressed comparatively small spaces. It usually happens, however, that when the shock is so forcible at one point as to break the solid strata of the globe, the surrounding parts are violently agitated for considerable distance. In the present instance, however, a shock for half a mile at least in length and for the breadth of one hundred yards, is such as to cleave a mass of granite of seemingly indefinite extent, and so quick and sudden as to displace the smallest fragments on the surface; and yet at the house of Mr Rogers, less than half a mile distant, a slight trembling only is felt, not sufficient to excite alarm, while at the distance of a few miles, though the sound is heard, no agitation of the ground is felt. Very respectfully, T. L. CLINGMAN.

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A PROFITABLE TRADE IN RIDDLES.

Translated from the German by Mrs St. Simon. Nine persons sailed from Balse, down the Rhine. A Jew who wished to go to Schalampi was allowed to come on board, and journey with them, upon condition that he would conduct himself with propriety, and give the captain eighteen kreutzers for his passage. Now, it is true something jingled in the Jew's pocket when he had struck his hand against it; but the only money there was a twelve kreutzer piece, for the other was a brass button. Notwithstanding this, he accepted the offer with gratitude. For he thought of himself—"something may be earned even upon the water." There is many a man who has grown rich upon the Rhine. During the first part of the voyage the passengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew with his wallet under his arm, for he did not lay it aside, was object of much mirth and mockery, as, alas, is often the case with those of his nation. But as the vessel sailed onward, and passed Thuringen and Saint Veit, the passengers one after another grew silent, and gaped, and gazed, listlessly, down the river until one cried—"Come, Jew! Do you know any passtime that will amuse us? Your fathers must have contrived many a one during their long journey in the wilderness." "Now is the time," thought the Jew, "to shear my sheep!" And he proposed that they should sit round in a circle, and propound various curious questions to each other, and he with their permission would answer the questions, should pay the one who propounded them a twelve kreutzer piece, and those who answered them pertinently, should receive a twelve kreutzer piece. This proposal pleased the company; and heaping to divert themselves with the Jew's wit or stupidity, each one asked, at random, whatever chanced to enter his head. Thus, for example, the first asked: "How many soft boiled eggs could the giant Goliath eat on an empty stomach?" All said that it was impossible to answer that question, and each paid his twelve kreutzers. But the Jew said—"One; for he who has eaten one egg, cannot put a second upon an empty stomach," and the other paid him twelve kreutzers. The second thought—"Wit, Jew, I will try you out of the New Testament, and I think I shall win my piece! Why did the Apostle Paul write the second epistle to the Corinthians?" The Jew said—"Because he was not in Corinth—otherwise he would have spoken to them." So he won another twelve kreutzer piece. When the third saw that the Jew was so well versed in the Bible, he tried him in a different way. "Who prolongs his work, to as great a length as possible, and completes it in time?" "The ropemaker, if he is industrious," said the Jew. In the mean time while they drew near to a village, and one said to the other—"That is Baulach." Then the fourth asked—"In what month do the people in Baulach eat the least?" The Jew said—"In February, for it has only 28 days." The fifth said, "There are two natural brothers, and still, only one of them is my uncle." The Jew said, "The uncle is your father's brother, and your father is not your uncle." A fish now leaped out of the water, and the sixth asked, "What fish have their eyes nested together?" The Jew said, "The smallest." The seventh asked, "How can a man ride from Basle to Bern, in the shade in the summer time, when the sun shines?" The Jew said, "When he comes to a place where there is no shade, he must dismount and go on foot." The eighth asked, "When a man rides in the winter time from Bern to Basle, and has forgotten his gloves, how must he manage so that his hands shall not freeze?" The Jew said, "He must make fists out of them." The ninth was the last. This one asked, "How can five persons divide five eggs, so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?" The Jew said—"The last must take the dish with the egg, and he can let it lie there as long as he pleases." But now it came to his turn, and he determined to make a good sweep. After many preliminary compliments, he asked, with an air of mischievous friendliness—"How can a man fry two trout in three pans, so that a trout may lie in each pan?" No one could answer this, and one after the other gave him a twelve kreutzer piece. But when the ninth desired that he should solve the riddle, he rocked to and fro, shrugged his shoulders and rolled his eyes. "I am a poor Jew," he said at last. The rest cried—"What has that to do with it? Give us the answer." "You must not take it amiss, for I am a poor Jew." At last, after much persuasion and many promises that they would do him no harm, he thrust his hand into his pocket, took out one of the twelve kreutzer pieces that he had won, laid it upon the table, and said—"I do not know the answer any more than you. Here are my twelve kreutzers."

But as they could not control their laughter, and were wealthy and good-natured men, and as the Jew had helped them to while away the time from Saint Veit to Schalampi, they let it pass; and the Jew took with him from the vessel—let a good arithmetician reckon up for me how much the Jew carried home with him. He had a twelve kreutzer piece and a brass button when he came on board. He won nine twelve kreutzer pieces by his answers, nine with his own riddle, one he paid back, and eighteen kreutzers he gave to the captain.—N. Y. Organ.

HOTCHKISS' Vertical Water Wheel.

There are several hundred of these wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantage over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water. We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va. Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be careful to apply to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR SALE.—A likely young negro female apply at this office. Feb. 10, 1849.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western Bank Road Company will be opened on Wednesday next, 14th inst. in the building on the corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, Fayetteville, under the superintendence of the Commissioners named in the Charter, and will remain open from 11 to 1 o'clock, every day, for 30 days. And at the following places on Monday the 19th inst. under the direction of the following gentlemen: At Salisbury, under the direction of the Commissioners named in the Charter, viz: D. A. Davis, John I. Skaror, Joseph F. Chambers and Calvin S. Brown. At Wilmington, under the direction of Dr. Thomas H. Wright, Gen. Lewis A. Marshall, Gen. Alex. McKee and George W. Davis, Esq. At Little River Factory, Cumberland county, under the direction of Duncan Marchison, Danl. McDaniel, Henry Elliott, and Col. Alex. Murchison. At Carthage, under the direction of Col. John Morrison, Dr. S. Bruce, J. M. Worth, Alex. Kelly, and Samuel J. Person, Esq. At Lakeborough, under the direction of Jonathan Worth, J. M. A. Drake, and Alfred Marsh, Esq. At Lexington, under the direction of Robert Foster, Andrew Hunt, H. R. Dusenberry, and Jesse Hargrave, Esq. At Mocksville, under the direction of Arch'd G. Carter, W. F. Wall, and Thomas McNeely, Esq. At Troy, under the direction of Danl. McDaniel, Henry Elliott, and Col. Alex. Murchison. At Wadesboro, under the direction of Abalom Myers, Hampton B. Hammond, Wm. B. McOrkile, and Walter R. Leak, Esq. By order of the Commissioners appointed in the town of Fayetteville, GEO. McNEILL, Ch'n.

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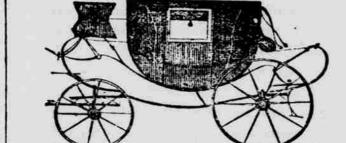
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MARBLE FACTORY. BY GEO. LAUDER.



Everyth'g in the way of Cast-ings, extra Oven Lids, &c., at R. A. STUART'S, Sept. 9, 1848.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point. The subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitting attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material. REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received. A. C. SIMPSON, Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1849.

SALES AT AUCTION.

I WILL attend to sales of property of all kinds, either at my Sales' Room or elsewhere in town. June 10, 1848. JNO. M. ROSE, Auc'r.

FOR RENT.

The framed House on Rowan street, next to the residence of Mrs. Fitzharris, it has recently been put in thorough repair, with a new stable and other outhouses. Apply to G. W. ROSE, Jan'y 20, 1849.

The subscriber has just received his supply of GARDEN SEED, of the growth of 1848. Price 5 cts per paper. Jan. 20.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best fall and winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure, and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine.

We have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. B. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of diseases known.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

Hear Mr. Seabury's Pleasure send me two bottles, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles, in the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and recommended your Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend: I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic rheumatic pain, to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles, in the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and recommended your Sarsaparilla.

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BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank will be opened on the first of February, at the Brick Store South East corner of Hay and Donaldson streets. Shares are \$50; Capital Stock \$500,000. Specie or its equivalent will be required in payment. Terms of subscription are as follows:—10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 10 per cent. in 60 days; 10 per cent. in 90 days; and 10 per cent. in 120 days; and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of the Bank shall direct.

Books of Subscription will be opened at Salisbury, Greensborough, Wadesborough, and Washington, of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.

JAMES KYLE, JOHN D. STARR, HENRY LILLY, JAMES MARTINE, JOHN T. GILMORE, Commissioners. 518-106.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1849.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

Call and see our very handsome selection of HATS and CAPS, and men's, ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes. J. & T. WADDILL, 452-44.

IMPORTANT REMEDY Mitchell's Salve.

A CERTAIN, SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR SORE, WEAK & INFLAMED EYES. DESIGNED EXPRESSLY OF THE EYES.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of this preparation, and the acknowledged danger to the eyes of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.

The great advantages possessed by this article over every other, its Certainty, Safety, Convenience and Economy. All Physicians admit that great danger is to be apprehended from dragging the eye when in an inflamed and unhealthy state. In the use of this Salve this danger is entirely avoided, as no harm is done to the eye, and its use; it being, in all cases applied to the external portions of the eye; thereby avoiding all the inconspicuous pain and danger, which necessarily attend the introduction of any pungent article into the eye. Its activity in subduing inflammation is so great that but few cases require the use of more than one Bottle, which is a perfect cure.

For sale in Fayetteville by Messrs. Martine, and S. J. Hinstdale, and at all the country stores. 468-17.

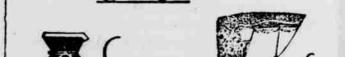
D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving and opening a fine assortment of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, hats, caps, & shoes. Oct. 7, 1848.

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

Will continue to carry on the business of the late firm of Gardner and McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment, consisting of

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, WAGONS, &c.

Which, for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work, as he has determined to sell low for cash, or approved notes.

Having in his employment first rate smiths he is prepared to do any iron work in the absolute line, on moderate terms.

He warrants all his work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year; repairing faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

January 15, 1848.

Fall Goods, 1848. JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving and general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Among which are: Superfine French and English Cloths, ditto Cassimeres, Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets, ditto Cassimeres, Kerseys and Linens, French and English Merinos, French and English Cashmeres, Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain, Rich Silks, colored and black, Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers, Elegant Lace Collars and Caps, Elegant Lace Collars and Caps, Silks, Worsted, and other Vestings, Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10, 75 packages Boots and Shoes.

With many other articles, of which being particular by the Package for Cash will be offered at very low prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 14, 1848.

NOTICE.

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All persons wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my store, 700 Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leeto's.

January 6, 1849. JAMES DOUGLAS

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has purchased all the Land belonging to the estate of Adam Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber river, the different tracts containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely timbered and convenient to Lumber river, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These lands are very valuable both for Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The land will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, J. D. Dobbin, Esq., A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.